

SPECIFICATION AMENDMENTS

Please amend paragraph 3 on page 6 as follows:

-- The image forming unit 10Y for forming a yellow image has a charging means 2Y arranged around a photoreceptor 1Y, an exposing means 3Y, a developing means 4Y, a cleaning means 5Y, and a transfer means 6Y. The image forming unit 10M for forming a magenta image has a ~~photoreceptor 1Y~~ photoreceptor 1M, a charging means 2M, an exposing means 3M, a developing means 4M, a cleaning means 5M, and a transfer means 6M. The image forming unit 10C for forming a cyan image has a photoreceptor 1C, a charging means 2C, an exposing means 3C, a developing means 4C, a cleaning means 5C, and a transfer means 6C. The image forming unit 10Bk for forming a black image has a photoreceptor 1Bk, a charging means 2Bk, an exposing means 3Bk, a developing means 4Bk, a cleaning means 5Bk, and a transfer means 6Bk.

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Please amend paragraph 2 on page 7 as follows:

-- Color images each formed by the image forming units 10Y, 10M, 10C and 10Bk are successively transferred (primarily transferred) onto the rounding intermediate transfer member 7 by the transfer means 6Y, 6M, 6C and 6Bk, respectively, to form a synthesized color image. Paper P stored in a paper supplying ~~cassette~~ cassette 20 is supplied by a paper supplying means 21 and conveyed to a transfer means 6A through paper supplying rollers 22A, 22B, 22C and a register roller 23, and the color image is transferred (secondarily transferred) onto the paper P. The paper P on which the color image has been transferred is fixed by the fixing device 24 and held by a paper output roller 25 to be stood onto a paper output tray 26. --

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 26, line 5 as follows:

-- The above components were mixed and dispersed by a sand mill for 10 minutes to prepare a charge generation layer coating liquid. The coating liquid was coated onto the interlayer by a dipping coating method so as to form a charge generation layer having a thickness of 0.3 μm .

<Charge transfer layer (CTL)>

Charge transfer material: 4,4'-dimethyl-4"-

(α-phenylstyryl)triphenylamine 225 parts

Polycarbonate (Polycarbonate Z, molecular weight:

30,000)

300 parts

Antioxidant: ~~IRGANEX~~ IRGANOX 1010 (Nihon Ciba-Geigy)

6 parts

1,3-dioxolane 2000 parts

Methyl-phenyl polysiloxane 1 part --

Please amend paragraph 1 on page 31 as follows:

-- After standing for 3 minutes, the liquid was heated and the liquid temperature was raised by 90 °C spending 6 minutes (temperature raising rate = 10 °C/minute). In such the situation, the particle diameter was measured by ~~Coulter Counter~~ COULTER COUNTER TA-II (registered trade name), and an aqueous solution of 115 g of sodium chloride dissolved in 700 ml of ion-exchanged water was added to stop the growing of the particle when the volume average diameter was become to 6.5 μm. Heating and stirring were further continued for 6 hours at 90 °C ± 2 °C for desalting out and fusion-adhering the particles. Thereafter, the

dispersion was cooled by 30 °C in a rate of 6 °C/minute and then hydrochloric acid was added to adjust the pH value to 2.0 and stirring was stopped. The formed colored particles were filtered and repeatedly washed by ion-exchanged water and dried by heated air at 40 °C to prepare colored particles. Thus obtained colored particle was referred to as Colored Particle 1. --

Please amend paragraph 2 on page 32 as follows:

-- To each of thus obtained colored particles, 1% by weight of hydrophobic silica (number average primary particle diameter: 12 μm , and hydrophobic degree: and hydrophobic degree: 68) and 1% by weight of hydrophobic titanium oxide (number average primary particle diameter: 20 μm , hydrophobic degree: 63) were added, and the fatty acid metal salt shown in Table 3 was added and mixed by a ~~Henschel mixer~~ HENSCHEL MIXER to prepare Toners 1 through 6. --